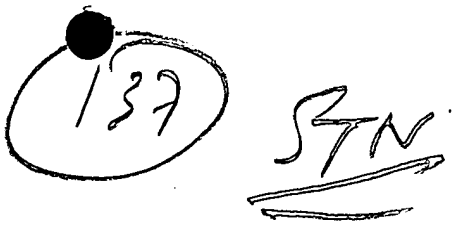

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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Jan 25	BLAST(R) searching in REGISTRY available in STN on the Web
NEWS 3	Jan 29	FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4	Feb 01	DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5	Feb 19	Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6	Mar 08	Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7	Mar 22	TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8	Mar 22	TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9	Mar 28	US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10	Mar 28	LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11	Apr 02	PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13	Apr 09	BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14	Apr 09	ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15	Apr 19	US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16	Apr 22	Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17	Apr 22	BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18	Apr 22	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available

NEWS EXPRESS	February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0a(ENG) AND V6.0Ja(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
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* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:20:26 ON 15 MAY 2002

Golam Shameem

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=> FIL REGISTRY
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 16:20:36 ON 15 MAY 2002
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   14 MAY 2002  HIGHEST RN 415894-77-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  14 MAY 2002  HIGHEST RN 415894-77-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=>
Uploading 09682286.str

L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:21:00 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -   4651 TO ITERATE

 21.5% PROCESSED    1000 ITERATIONS                          50 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:        88933 TO    97107
PROJECTED ANSWERS:           21031 TO    25105

L2           50 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 16:21:11 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -  90266 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED   90266 ITERATIONS                     23069 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.03

L3        23069 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> FIL CAPLUS
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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
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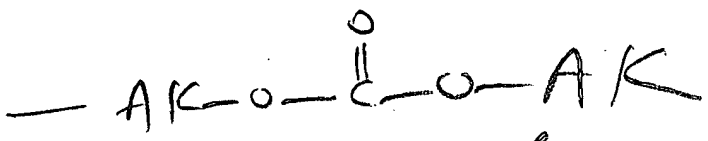


Diallyl carbonate

Golam Shameem

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:21:26 ON 15 MAY 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 May 2002 VOL 136 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 May 2002 (20020513/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

```
=> s l3
L4          21537 L3

=> s l4/proc
FIELD CODES CANNOT BE CHANGED HERE
You may have tried to apply a field code to a term that already has a
field code.  You can only add a field code to a term that has no field
code appended to it.

=> s l3/proc
          21537 L3
        3146492 PROC/RL
L5          1732 L3/PROC
                 (L3 (L) PROC/RL)

=> s l5 and dialkyl
          34206 DIALKYL
            194 DIALKYLS
          34336 DIALKYL
                (DIALKYL OR DIALKYLS)
L6           24 L5 AND DIALKYL

=> s l5 and carbonate
         208960 CARBONATE
          53336 CARBONATES
         237181 CARBONATE
                (CARBONATE OR CARBONATES)
L7          587 L5 AND CARBONATE

=> d ibib abs hitstr l6 tot

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 24  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:61586  CAPLUS
```

Golam Shameem

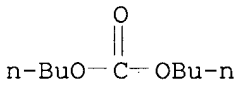
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:120201
TITLE: Heat recovery in manufacture of diaryl carbonates by a batch process
INVENTOR(S): Minakami, Masamichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002020351	A2	20020123	JP 2000-203980	20000705

AB In manuf. of diaryl carbonates from **dialkyl** carbonates and arom. hydroxyl compds. by transesterification and disproportionation using .gtoreq.2 distn. column reactors, heat is recovered as process steam in condensers at the top of the distn. columns while controlling time and heat gain of each reaction to level recovered heat. Manuf. of di-Ph carbonate from di-Bu carbonate and PhOH using 2 or 3 reactors was shown.

IT **542-52-9**, Dibutyl carbonate
RL: EPR (Engineering process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); **PROC (Process)**; RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(heat recovery in prepn. of diaryl carbonates from **dialkyl** carbonates and arom. hydroxyl compds.)

RN 542-52-9 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dibutyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



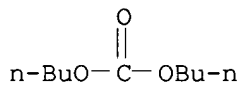
L6 ANSWER 2 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:906229 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:37329
TITLE: Process and catalysts for producing **dialkyl** carbonates from alkyl allophanates and alkanols
INVENTOR(S): Mizukami, Masamichi; Arai, Yoshihisa; Harada, Hidefumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2001051740	A1	20011213	US 2001-877044	20010611
US 6359163	B2	20020319		
JP 2001354623	A2	20011225	JP 2000-175064	20000612
EP 1167339	A2	20020102	EP 2001-113530	20010612
EP 1167339	A3	20020116		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

Golam Shameem

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2000-175064 A 20000612
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:37329; MARPAT 136:37329
AB **Dialkyl** carbonates RO2COR (R = alkyl; e.g., di-Bu carbonate) are prepd. in high yield and selectivity by the deamidation-esterification reaction of alkyl allophanates RO2CNHCONH2 (e.g., Bu allophanate) and an alkanol ROH (e.g., butanol) in the presence of a catalyst (e.g., dibutyltin oxide). **Dialkyl** carbonates (e.g., di-Bu carbonate) may also be prepd. by the reaction of urea and/or an alkyl carbamate (e.g., Bu carbamate), where the allophanate produced as a byproduct is reused as one of raw materials; a process flow diagram is presented.
IT **542-52-9P**, Dibutyl carbonate
RL: EPR (Engineering process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**
(process and catalysts for producing **dialkyl** carbonates from alkyl allophanates and alkanols)
RN 542-52-9 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dibutyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

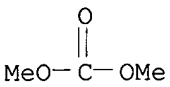


L6 ANSWER 3 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:823338 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:357701
TITLE: Preparation of **dialkyl** carbonates from alkylene carbonates and primary alcohols
INVENTOR(S): Tsuneki, Hideaki; Onda, Yoshiyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001316332	A2	20011113	JP 2000-135994	20000509

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:357701; MARPAT 135:357701
AB In prepn. of the title process using solid catalysts, the reaction mixts. are distd. to sep. the products from the low-boiling primary alcs. and high-boiling substances comprising unreacted alkylene carbonates, dialkylene glycols, and di(hydroxyalkyl) carbonates as byproducts, with thermally decompg. .gtoreq.99% alkyl hydroxyalkyl carbonates as intermediates in the distn. column, and recovering the primary alcs. and alkylene carbonates. Thus, ethylene carbonate and MeOH were passed through a column reactor packed with Y2O3 immobilized on silica gel and distd. at 196.degree. bottom temp. and 66.6 kPa with retention time 18.5 min to show 100% decompn. of Me hydroxyethyl carbonate and 0.9% decompn. of di-Me carbonate.
IT **616-38-6P**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**
(prepn. of **dialkyl** carbonates from alkylene carbonates and

primary alcs.)
RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



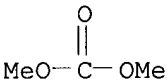
L6 ANSWER 4 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:435021 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:34609
TITLE: Transesterification method and apparatus for the continuous production of diaryl carbonates
INVENTOR(S): De Bruin, Philip R.; Law, James S.; Vriens, Vincentius Antonius
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001042187	A1	20010614	WO 2000-US31335	20001115
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6294684	B1	20010925	US 1999-457320	19991208
US 2001021786	A1	20010913	US 2001-824886	20010403

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-457320 A 19991208

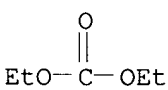
AB An energy-efficient series of mass- and energy-integrated reactive distn. columns and distn. columns are used to effect the prodn. of diaryl carbonates (e.g., di-Ph carbonate) by the transesterification of **dialkyl** carbonates (e.g., di-Me carbonate) and arom. alcs. (e.g., phenol). Utilizing this method and app. facilitates high diaryl carbonate prodn. rates and convenient recovery of unreacted starting materials and side-reaction products for recycle within the process for making diaryl carbonates or utilization in parallel reactions such as the manuf. of **dialkyl** carbonates. The method makes use of three reactive distn. columns and two rectification columns which are joined by a plurality of lines for transferring reactants and/or products into and out of the columns.

IT **616-38-6P**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**; RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(transesterification method and app. for the continuous prodn. of diaryl carbonates)
RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

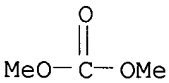


REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:272091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:301468
TITLE: Excess quantities of **dialkyl** carbonate + cyclohexane mixtures at a variable temperature
AUTHOR(S): Pardo, J. M.; Tovar, C. A.; Cerdeirina, C. A.; Carballo, E.; Romani, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Campus de Ourense, Facultad de Ciencias, Departamento de Fisica Aplicada, Universidad de Vigo, Ourense, E-32004, Spain
SOURCE: Fluid Phase Equilibria (2001), 179(1-2), 151-163
CODEN: FPEQDT; ISSN: 0378-3812
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The d. at 288.15, 293.15, 298.15 and 308.15 K, sound speed at 298.15 K, and isobaric molar heat capacity at 288.15, 298.15 and 308.15 K, of binary mixts. of cyclohexane with di-Me carbonate or di-Et carbonate at atm. pressure were measured throughout the compn. range. The data were used to calc. the excess quantities for the following properties: molar volumes, isentropic and isothermal compressibilities, isobaric thermal expansivity, and isobaric and isochoric molar heat capacities. As a rule, these excess quantities were substantially greater for the mixts. contg. di-Me carbonate than for those of di-Et carbonate. The excess isobaric molar heat capacity of both mixts. was found to exhibit a W-shaped variation with compn. Unlike its variation with the excess vols., changes in this quantity as a function of temp. are non-linear.
IT **105-58-8**, Carbonic acid, diethyl ester **616-38-6**, Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); **PROC (Process)**
(excess quantities of **dialkyl** carbonate-cyclohexane binary mixts.)
RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



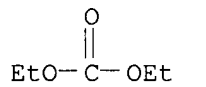
RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



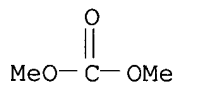
Golam Shameem

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:864722 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:77072
TITLE: Excess Molar Enthalpies and Excess Molar Volumes of Binary Mixtures Containing **Dialkyl** Carbonates + Pine Resins at (298.15 and 313.15) K
AUTHOR(S): Comelli, Fabio; Francesconi, Romolo; Castellari, Carlo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro di Studio per la Fisica delle Macromolecole, CNR, Bologna, I-40126, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data (2001), 46(1), 63-68
CODEN: JCEAAX; ISSN: 0021-9568
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Excess molar enthalpies, HmE, and excess molar volumes, VmE, of binary mixts. contg. di-Me carbonate (DMC), or di-Et carbonate (DEC) + .alpha.-pinene, + .beta.-pinene, or + p-cymene have been detd. using a flow microcalorimeter and a digital d. meter at atm. pressure and at (298.15 and 313.15) K. All HmE and VmE data are pos. and show sym. curves vs. compn. The influence of temp. is marked for volumetric measurements while almost negligible for enthalpic data. Results have been correlated using the Redlich-Kister polynomial to est. the binary interaction parameters. The calcd. quantities have been qual. discussed in terms of thermodn. interactions between the mixing compds.
IT **105-58-8**, Diethyl carbonate **616-38-6**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); **PROC (Process)**
(d., excess molar volume and enthalpy of binary mixts. contg. **dialkyl** carbonates and pine resins)
RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:772591 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:311140
TITLE: Method for separating dimethyl carbonate from and methanol using extractive distillation

Golam Shameem

INVENTOR(S): Nisoli, Alberto; Bouwens, Stephan Mathys; Doherty, Michael Francis; Malone, Michael Francis
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

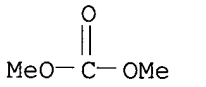
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000064853	A2	20001102	WO 2000-US8934	20000404
WO 2000064853	A3	20010125		
W: BR, CN, CZ, IN, JP, KR, RU, SG				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6315868	B1	20011113	US 1999-296186	19990426
BR 2000010075	A	20020115	BR 2000-10075	20000404
EP 1175387	A2	20020130	EP 2000-921667	20000404
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-296186 A 19990426
WO 2000-US8934 W 20000404

AB Methanol and di-Me carbonate are economically and simply sepd. in a distn. column through extractive distn. The extractive distn. is conducted in the presence of an extractive distn. agent (e.g., anisole) which modifies the azeotropic behavior of the di-Me carbonate-methanol mixt. A vapor side stream is removed from the distn. column contg. mainly di-Me carbonate.

IT **616-38-6P**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**
(method for sepg. di-Me carbonate from and methanol using extractive distn.)

RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 8 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:357859 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34941
TITLE: Excess Molar Enthalpies and Excess Molar Volumes of Binary Mixtures Containing **Dialkyl** Carbonates + Anisole or Phenetole at (288.15 and 313.15) K
AUTHOR(S): Francesconi, Romolo; Comelli, Fabio; Castellari, Carlo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica G.Ciamician, Universita degli Studi, Bologna, I-40126, Italy
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical and Engineering Data (2000), 45(4), 544-548
CODEN: JCEAAX; ISSN: 0021-9568
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

Golam Shameem

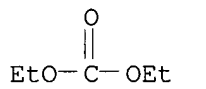
LANGUAGE: English

AB Excess molar enthalpies, HmE, and excess molar volumes, VmE, of binary mixts. contg. di-Me carbonate or di-Et carbonate + anisole or + phenetole have been detd. at (298.15 and 313.15) K and at atm. pressure. Std. deviations have been calcd. from correlation of data by the Redlich-Kister polynomial. The calcd. quantities have been qual. discussed in terms of thermodn. interactions between the mixing components. Only a slight influence of temp. on the excess properties has been obsd.

IT **105-58-8**, Diethyl carbonate **616-38-6**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); **PROC (Process)**
(d., excess molar enthalpy and excess molar volume for binary mixts. contg. **dialkyl** carbonates + anisole or phenetole)

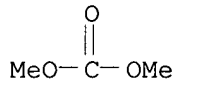
RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:179272 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:182746

TITLE: Water-based fire-extinguishing agents

INVENTOR(S): Yano, Tatsuniko; Shiga, Haku

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acp Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 28 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

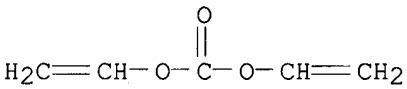
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1188678	A	19980729	CN 1997-102057	19970123

AB The fire-extinguishing agents comprise main extinguisher ingredient 4-18, adjuvant 1-3, film-forming agent 0.1-0.2, foamer 0.5-2, foam stabilizer 0.1-0.5, pour-point reducer 14-18%, and balance water. The hard water-resisting agent contg. polyethylene glycol nonylphenyl ether 1-2, Na5P3O10 1-2, polyethylene glycol alkyl betaine 1, and 0.1-0.2% aminocyclopropanephosphonic acid 0.2-0.4%, and vinegar may include in the compn. The main extinguisher is selected from H3PO4 or H3BO3 and their salts, carbonate, and silicate; the adjuvant is selected from inorgs., and orgs.; the film-forming agent is selected from F-based surfactant; the foamer is selected from one or more of polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether,

polyoxyethylene alkyl ether or its phosphate or sulfate, alkylallylsulfonate, alkylamine oxide, carboxy-betaine, sulfo-betaine, amino acid salt, imidazoline deriv., aminoacetic acid deriv., NH4 dodecylsulfate, Na polyoxyethylene dodecyl sulfate, fatty acid-ethanolamine, fatty acid diethanolamine, Na **dialkyl** sulfo-succinate, and N-acyl-N- methyl-.beta.-alanine salt; the foam stabilizer is selected from polyethylene glycol, CMC, hydroxyallylcellulose, poly(vinyl alc.), Na alginate, fatty acid-diethanol amide, polyoxyethylene diglycol ether, polyoxyethylene diamine, sulfate, Na polyacrylate, and pectin; and the pour-point reducer is selected from urea, alc., polyol, amide, solvent, and diglycol.

IT **7570-02-7**, Divinyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PROC (Process)**; USES (Uses)
(compn. of water-based fire-extinguishing agents contg.)

RN 7570-02-7 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 10 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:62702 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:110384
TITLE: Lubricating grease composition for bearings
INVENTOR(S): Shibayama, Atsushi; Kimura, Hiroshi; Sugimori, Yoichiro; Yamamoto, Masao
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kyodo, Yushi, Japan; Nippon Seiko K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

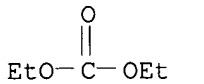
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000026875	A2	20000125	JP 1998-191143	19980707
US 6235690	B1	20010522	US 1999-348292	19990707
US 2001002388	A1	20010531	US 2001-765288	20010122

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-191143 A 19980707
US 1999-348292 A3 19990707

AB The title comprises 50-100 wt.% of a base oil contg. **dialkyl** carbonate ester compds. of formula: R1O(CO)OR2 (R1 and R2 = C6-30 satd. or unsatd., long-chain or branched alkyl), and 3-30 wt.%, preferably 5-25 wt.% of a thickener selected from Li soaps, Na soaps, Ca soaps, Al soaps or their complex soaps, and/or urea compds. The grease compn. is useful for the bearings of spindle motors in magnetic recording devices.

IT **105-58-8D**, Diethyl carbonate, C11-13 satd. long-chain alkyl derivs.
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **PROC (Process)**; USES (Uses)
(base oil; in lubricating grease compn. for spindle motor bearings)

RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

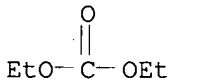


L6 ANSWER 11 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:23806 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:84425
TITLE: Excess molar volumes and viscosities of mixtures of some n-alkoxyethanols with **dialkyl** carbonates at 298.15 K
AUTHOR(S): Pal, A.; Kumar, H.; Kumar, A.; Dass, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, India
SOURCE: Fluid Phase Equilibria (1999), 166(2), 245-258
CODEN: FPEQDT; ISSN: 0378-3812
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

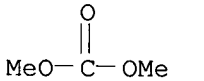
AB Excess molar volumes VmE and viscosities .eta. have been measured as a function of compn. at atm. pressure and 298.15 K for nine alkoxyethanol-dimethyl carbonate di-Et carbonate or propylene carbonate mixts. The alkoxyethanols were 2-methoxyethanol 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethanol and 2-{2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy}ethanol. The VmE for each of the carbonate mixts. studied decrease in magnitude as the polar head group of the alkoxyethanol increases. From the exptl. results, deviation in the viscosity (.DELTA.ln.eta.) have been calcd. The exptl. results have been correlated using the Redlich-Kister equation to est. the coeffs. and std. errors. The exptl. and calcd. quantities are used to discuss the mixing behavior of the components.

IT **105-58-8 616-38-6**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); **PROC (Process)**
(excess molar volumes and viscosities of n-alkoxyethanol-**dialkyl** carbonate mixts. at 298.15 K)

RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

Golam Shameem

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:316622 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:325482
TITLE: Process for making **dialkyl** carbonates
INVENTOR(S): Ryu, J. Yong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Catalytic Distillation Technologies, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5902894	A	19990511	US 1998-140435	19980826
US 6010976	A	20000104	US 1998-189107	19981110
WO 2000012212	A1	20000309	WO 1999-US18108	19990810
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9955527	A1	20000321	AU 1999-55527	19990810
BR 9913192	A	20010515	BR 1999-13192	19990810
EP 1112120	A1	20010704	EP 1999-942070	19990810
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 37337	E	20010821	US 1999-376718	19990817

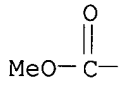
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-140435 A3 19980826
WO 1999-US18108 W 19990810

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 130:325482

AB **Dialkyl** carbonates, such as di-Me carbonate (I), are produced from the reaction of a primary alc. with urea in the presence of an organotin complex with a high-boiling electron donor compd. acting as a solvent, which is a compd. having the formula RO[CH2(CH2)kCH2O]mR, wherein each R is independently selected from C1-12 alkyl, alkaryl or aralkyl moieties, k = 0, 1, 2 or 3 and m = 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 and a bidentate ligand forming 1:1 bidentate and/or 1:2 monodentate adducts with R'2SnX2 (X = Cl, R'O, R'COO or R'COS), R'3SnX, R'SnO, Ph3-nR'SnXn, or Ph4-nSnXn (wherein R'= CqH2q-1 n = 0, 1 or 2 and q = 2-12) and mixts. thereof. Thus, I was prepd. from urea and methanol in the presence of triglyme and Bu2Sn(OMe)2.

IT **616-38-6P**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**
(process and catalysts for making **dialkyl** carbonates from alcs. and urea)

RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

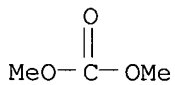
L6 ANSWER 13 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:483034 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:108761
TITLE: Preparation of diaryl carbonates as materials for polycarbonate synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Fujii, Takahito; Ishibashi, Tertsuo; Yamakawa, Fumio; Fujikawa, Nobuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 PP.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 09169704	A2	19970630	JP 1995-330058	19951219

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:108761

AB Diaryl carbonates are prepd. by (1) reaction of **dialkyl** carbonates with arom. hydroxy compds. in the presence of catalysts, (2) preparative distn. of the reaction mixts. to sep. catalyst-contg. liqs. from the mixts., (3) distn. of the mixts. to sep. low-b.p. fractions contg. **dialkyl** carbonates, arom. hydroxy compds., and alkyl aryl carbonates, and (4) further distn. of the residual high-b.p. fractions to sep. diaryl carbonates from catalyst-contg. liqs. Me2CO3 was refluxed with PhOH in the presence of Ti(OPh)4 (I) at 191.degree. under 1.7 kg/cm2 to give MeOCO2Ph (II)- and Ph2CO3 (III)-contg. mixt., which was fed into another autoclave and refluxed at 190.degree. under 1.1 kg/cm2 to give a soln. contg. II 5.8, III 25, and I 9.6 wt.%. The soln. was preparatively distd. using a flash drum at 200.degree. under 20 Torr and distd. once more at 150.degree.-230.degree. under 5-20 Torr to give III contg. .ltoreq.1 wt. ppm I. I was recovered from the bottom of the drum at 79% recovery without deterioration.

IT **616-38-6**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: RCT (Reactant); REM (Removal or disposal); **PROC (Process)**
(prepn. of diaryl carbonates by transesterification and their purifn. including catalyst recovery)
RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 14 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:396510 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:9597
TITLE: Vapor-Liquid Equilibria, Excess Molar Enthalpies, and Excess Molar Volumes of **Dialkyl** Carbonates + Methyl tert-Butyl Ether at 298.15 K
AUTHOR(S): Francesconi, Romolo; Comelli, Fabio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica G. Ciamician, Universita' degli Studi, Bologna, I-40126, Italy
SOURCE: J. Chem. Eng. Data (1997), 42(4), 697-701

Golam Shameem

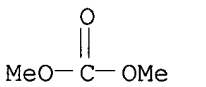
CODEN: JCEAAX; ISSN: 0021-9568
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Vapor-liq. equil., VLE, excess molar enthalpies, HmE, and excess molar volumes, VmE, for di-Me and di-Et carbonate + Me tert-Bu ether were detd. at 298.15 K and at atm. pressure. VLE data were tested for thermodn. consistency and were correlated by the Wilson, NRTL, and Redlich-Kister equations. The Redlich-Kister polynomial was used to correlate HmE and VmE values. Parameters and least-squares anal. of the results have been reported.

IT **616-38-6**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);
PROC (Process)
(vapor-liq. equil., excess mol. vols. and heats of mixing of binary mixts. with Me tert-Bu ether)

RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS

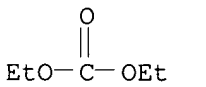
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **105-58-8**, Diethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties);
PROC (Process)
(vapor-liq. equil., excess mol. vols. and heats of mixing of binary with Me tert-Bu ether)

RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 15 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:210815 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:182985

TITLE: Analysis of Tissue Plasminogen Activator Specificity Using Peptidyl Fluorogenic Substrates

AUTHOR(S): Butenas, Saulius; Kalafatis, Michael; Mann, Kenneth G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry Health Science Complex, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT, 05405, USA

SOURCE: Biochemistry (1997), 36(8), 2123-2131
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

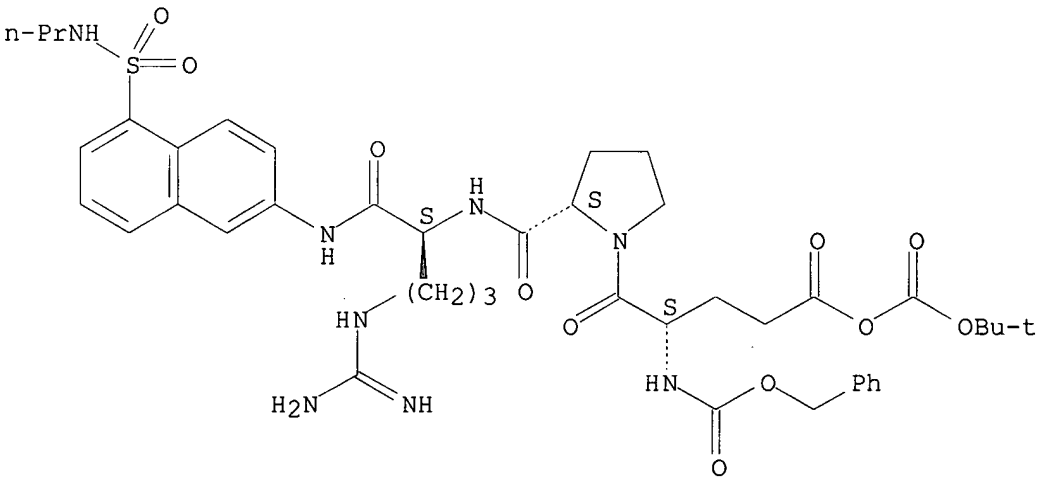
AB A series of 54 fluorogenic substrates have been synthesized and evaluated for tissue-type plasminogen activator (tPA) hydrolysis in an attempt to create efficient sensitive substrates for tPA and to investigate substrate structure-efficiency correlations. All substrates contain the 6-amino-1-naphthalenesulfonamide (ANSN) leaving group, Arg in the P1 position, various amino acids in the P2 and P3 positions, and various substituents in the sulfonamide moiety of the leaving group (P' position).

The majority of substrates have relatively low KM values (<100 .mu.M), reaching as low as 2.6 .mu.M, and reasonably high kcat values (up to 3.6 s-1). These substrates have higher affinity, higher hydrolysis rates, and higher efficiency for two-chain tPA than for the single-chain form of this enzyme. Anal. of the P3 structure influence on substrate efficiency demonstrates that compds. which contain D-isomers of N-blocked bulky amino acids, such as Phe, Leu, and Val, in this position are more efficient for tPA than substrates with N-unblocked small amino acids (Ser or Pro) in the P3 position. The second-order rate consts. and kcat values for substrate hydrolysis increase with decreases in the P2 amino acid hydrophobicity in the following manner: Leu < Val and Gly < Ser < Pro. Substrates which contain an ANSN leaving group had a higher affinity for tPA than substrates with p-nitroaniline or 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin leaving groups. Analyses of substrate hydrolysis dependence on the substrate P' structure show that the kcat and the second-order rate consts. increased with an increase in the size of monoalkyl substituent in the sulfonamide moiety, whereas substrates which contain either glycine Me ester or a **dialkyl** group displayed the lowest efficiency for tPA. The substrate Boc-(p-F)Phe-Pro-Arg-ANSNHC2H5 allowed quantitation of tPA at a concn. as low as 1 pM, a concn. significantly lower than the plasma concn. of this protein. Evaluation of the activation of single-chain tPA by factor Xa demonstrates that prothrombinase is approx. 3-fold more efficient in activating s.c.-tPA than factor Xa alone, increasing the initial rate of activation from 0.0055 nM/s per 1 nM of factor Xa to 0.017 nM/s per 1 nM.

IT **163225-98-7 187530-52-5**
RL: BPR (Biological process); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); **PROC (Process)**
(anal. of tissue plasminogen activator specificity using peptidyl fluorogenic substrates)

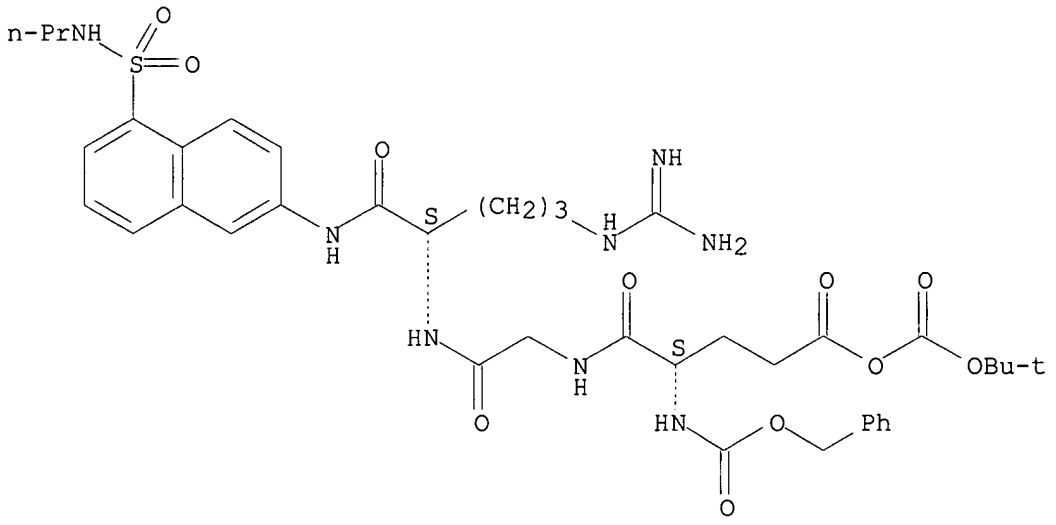
RN 163225-98-7 CAPLUS
CN L-Argininamide, N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamyl-L-prolyl-N-[5-[(propylamino)sulfonyl]-2-naphthalenyl]-, anhydride with 1,1-dimethylethyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 187530-52-5 CAPLUS
CN L-Argininamide, N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-.alpha.-glutamylglycyl-N-[5-[(propylamino)sulfonyl]-2-naphthalenyl]-, anhydride with 1,1-dimethylethyl hydrogen carbonate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

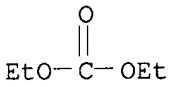
Absolute stereochemistry.



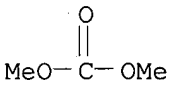
L6 ANSWER 16 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:375146 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:160111
TITLE: Simultaneous preparation of **dialkyl** carbonates and glycols
INVENTOR(S): Inoe, Kaoru; Ookubo, Hidekazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06336460	A2	19941206	JP 1993-124059	19930526

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 122:160111
AB Glycols and **dialkyl** carbonates are simultaneously prepd. by treating carbonate esters of glycol with alcs. in the presence of carbonates-treated anion exchange resins. Autoclaving a mixt. of propylene carbonate, MeOH, and (MeO)2CO-treated Amberlyst A 21 (treatment process given) at 100.degree. and 5 kg/cm2-gage N for 3 h gave 28.3% propylene glycol and 28.7% (MeO)2CO.
IT **105-58-8P**, Diethyl carbonate **616-38-6P**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**
(simultaneous prepn. of glycols and **dialkyl** carbonates by transesterification of glycol cyclic carbonates with alcs. using carbonate-treated anion exchanger catalysts)
RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



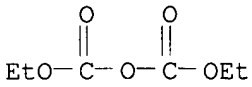
L6 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:324561 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:83174
TITLE: Preparation of hydroxy group-containing compounds from polyurea-polyurethane and/or polyurea wastes
INVENTOR(S): Muenzmay, Thomas; Meckel, Walter; Liman, Ulrich; Nefzger, Hartmut; Rashofer, Werner; Doerner, Karl-Heinz; Ruckes, Andreas
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4324156	A1	19940811	DE 1993-4324156	19930719
EP 610719	A2	19940817	EP 1994-101123	19940126
EP 610719	A3	19941207		
EP 610719	B1	19990407		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
ES 2130293	T3	19990701	ES 1994-101123	19940126
US 6020386	A	20000201	US 1994-189861	19940201
CA 2114873	AA	19940809	CA 1994-2114873	19940203
JP 06239961	A2	19940830	JP 1994-32060	19940204
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1993-4303555	19930208
			DE 1993-4324156	19930719

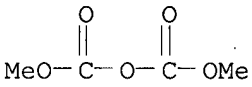
AB In the title prepn., the wastes are subjected to alcoholysis (e.g., with diethylene glycol) followed by heating or reaction with a **dialkyl** dicarbonate and/or a 1,3-dicarbonyl compd. [e.g., 1,4-butanediol bis(acetoacetate)] to reduce the content of low-mol.-wt., sterically unhindered, arom. amines. Reducing the amine content decreases the reactivity and improves the processability when the OH group-contg. product is used in a polyisocyanate polyaddn. process.

IT **1609-47-8**, Diethyl dicarbonate **4525-33-1**, Dimethyl dicarbonate
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); **PROC (Process)**
(for amine removal after alcoholysis during recycling of polyurea and polyurea-polyurethane wastes)

RN 1609-47-8 CAPLUS
CN Dicarbonic acid, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 4525-33-1 CAPLUS
CN Dicarbonic acid, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



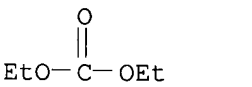
L6 ANSWER 18 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:703560 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:303560
TITLE: Alkyl carbonate extraction process
INVENTOR(S): Pacheco, Michael A.; Darrington, Franklin D.; Hensley, Albert L., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Amoco Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5338878	A	19940816	US 1993-11246	19930129

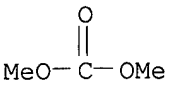
AB A process for sepg. alkyl carbonate from a feedstock comprising .gtoreq.1 alkyl carbonate and .gtoreq.1 alkanol comprises extg. the alkyl carbonate from the feedstock in a liq.-liq. extn. step comprising a 1st extn. solvent comprising hydrocarbon selective for extg. alkyl carbonates relative to alkanol in an amt. sufficient to ext. a substantial portion of the alkyl carbonate from the feedstock and a 2nd solvent comprising water in an amt. sufficient to ext. a substantial portion of the alkanol from the feedstock. Extn. of di-Me carbonate was exemplified.

IT **105-58-8P**, Diethyl carbonate **616-38-6P**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation); **PROC (Process)**
(alkyl carbonate extn. process)

RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



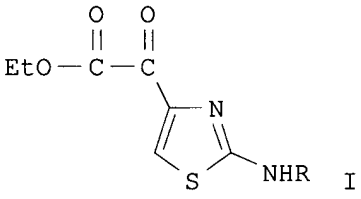
RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 19 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:579564 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:179564
TITLE: preparation of N-heterocyclylurethanes
INVENTOR(S): Koyanagi, Shinichiro; Iwasaki, Fumitetsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokuyama Soda Kk, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06128231	A2	19940510	JP 1992-281889	19921020
JP 2895329	B2	19990524		

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 121:179564; MARPAT 121:179564
GI

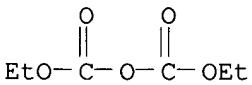


I

AB The title compds. are prepd. in high yields under mild conditions by reaction of aminoheterocycles with dicarbonates in the presence of aliph. tertiary amines or arylalkyl tertiary amines. A mixt. of aminothiazole deriv. (I; R = H), di-tert-Bu dicarbonate, and Me2NCH2CH2NMe2 was stirred at room temp. for 24 h to give 94.9% urethane I (R = CO2CMe3), vs. 31.8% with pyridine as catalyst.

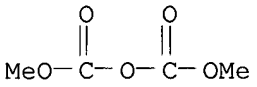
IT **1609-47-8**, Diethyl dicarbonate **4525-33-1**, Dimethyl dicarbonate **24424-99-5**, Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate **24425-00-1**, Diisopropyl dicarbonate
RL: **PROC (Process)**
(substitution of, with aminoheterocycles, in prepn. of urethanes)

RN 1609-47-8 CAPLUS
CN Dicarbonic acid, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

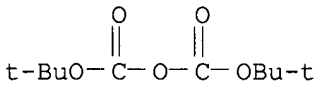


RN 4525-33-1 CAPLUS

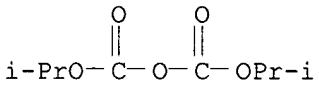
CN Dicarbonic acid, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 24424-99-5 CAPLUS
CN Dicarbonic acid, bis(1,1-dimethylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 24425-00-1 CAPLUS
CN Dicarbonic acid, bis(1-methylethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 20 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:569865 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:169865
TITLE: A process for the preparation of isocyanatoalkyl carboxylates
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Chemical Co., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62195354	A2	19870828	JP 1987-262	19870106
EP 240094	A2	19871007	EP 1987-300026	19870105
EP 240094	A3	19871202		

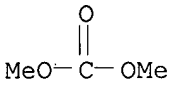
R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1986-816550 19860106

AB Isocyanatoalkyl carboxylates R2CO2R1NCO (I; R1 = C2-4 alkylene; R2 = C1-4 alkyl), useful as monomers, are prepd. by substitution of HOR1NH2 (II) with **dialkyl** carbonates to prep. HOR1NHCO2R3 (III; R3 = C1-3 alkyl), transesterification of III to form R2CO2R1NHCO2R3 (IV), and thermal decompn. of IV. Thus, II (R1 = CH2CH2) was added dropwise to (MeO)2CO to give 90% III (R3 = Me) which was esterified with Me methacrylate in the presence of Dabco to give 79.88% IV (R2 = H2C:CMe) which was decompd. with H at 400.degree. to give >50% I (R1 = CH2CH2, R2 = H2C:CMe).

IT **616-38-6**, Dimethyl carbonate
RL: **PROC (Process)**
(substitution of, with ethanolamine)
RN 616-38-6 CAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid, dimethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 21 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:205018 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:205018
TITLE: Preparation of higher alkyl glucosides
INVENTOR(S): Hidaka, Yasuhiro; Shibuya, Keiji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62099390	A2	19870508	JP 1985-238171	19851024

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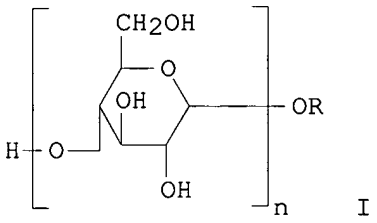
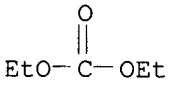


AB The title compds. (I; R = C10-22 alkyl; n = 1-5) were prepd. from glucose (II) and C10-22 alcs. using acetals or carbonic acid diesters as scavenging agents for H2O produced in the reaction. Thus, heating 18 g II and 80 g decyl alc. in DMF at 140.degree. and mixing with H2SO4 and EtOCO2Et 3 h at 120-150.degree. and 100 mmHg gave 15 g decyl glucoside.

IT **105-58-8**, Diethyl carbonate
RL: **PROC (Process)**
(glucosidation of higher alcs. in presence of)

RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 22 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:476695 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:76695
TITLE: Alkyl xanthogen formate mixture as flotation agent
INVENTOR(S): Crozier, Ronald D. G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

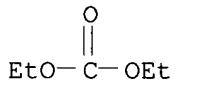
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4454051	A	19840612	US 1981-270362	19810604
US 4605518	A	19860812	US 1982-383559	19820601

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1981-270362 19810604

AB **Dialkyl** xanthogen formate is prepd. from Na alkyl xanthate and alkyl chloroformate, with reaction products including **dialkyl** xanthic anhydride, dialkoxy carbonyl sulfide, and **dialkyl** carbonate. The product is used as a flotation collector for Cu and Mo ores. Thus, Na Et xanthate was prepd. from Na Et alcoholate [141-52-6] and CS2, and reacted with Et chloroformate [541-41-3] to give diEt xanthogen formate [3278-35-1] 66.1, diEt xanthic anhydride [2905-52-4] 19.2, diethoxycarbonyl sulfide [36955-31-4] 12.3, and diEt carbonate [105-58-8] 1.2%. A porphyry ore contg. 1.48 Cu and 0.013% Mo was floated with 80 g collector/ton of ore, and the recovery was Cu 87.3 and Mo 83%.

IT **105-58-8**
RL: **PROC (Process)**
(flotation collector contg.)

RN 105-58-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, diethyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 23 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:9808 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:9808
TITLE: Higher alcohol carbonates and their use as synthetic lubricants
INVENTOR(S): Koch, Paolo; Romano, Ugo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Agip Petroli S.p.A., Italy; Anic S.p.A.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 89709	A1	19830928	EP 1983-200320	19830307
R: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, LI, NL, SE				
NO 8300947	A	19830920	NO 1983-947	19830317
DK 8301247	A	19830920	DK 1983-1247	19830318

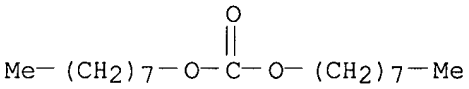
Golam Shameem

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 1982-20264 19820319

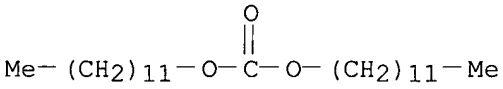
AB Higher alc. carbonates are synthesized by transesterification of **dialkyl** carbonates with higher alcs. (e.g., octadecanol) in the presence of alk. alcoholate catalysts. Thus, the carbonate of an alc. mixt. contg. 25 mol% isodecyl alc. and 75 mol% C12-15 oxo alcs., carbonylated by diethyl carbonate [105-58-8] in the presence of Na methylate catalyst, provided a lubricant with good antiwear, antioxidn., and thermal stability.

IT **1680-31-5 6627-45-8 88032-29-5 88097-97-6**
RL: **PROC (Process)**
(for lubricant use, manuf. of)

RN 1680-31-5 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, dioctyl ester (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

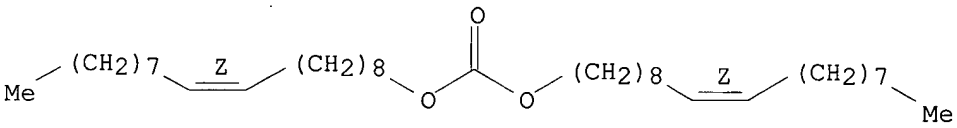


RN 6627-45-8 CAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid, didodecyl ester (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 88032-29-5 CAPLUS
RN 88097-97-6 CAPLUS
CN 9-Octadecen-1-ol, carbonate (2:1), (9Z,9'Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



L6 ANSWER 24 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:147374 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:147374
TITLE: Prevention of thermal decomposition of **dialkyl** pyrocarbonates
INVENTOR(S): Kakuta, Kazuya; Shimpo, Susumu; Horii, Takaaki; Kubota, Naonobu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JAXXAD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

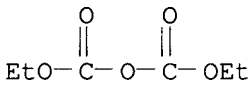
JP 48004016	B4	19730205	JP 1970-49839	19700611

AB Prevention of thermal decompn. of di-Me and di-Et pyrocarbonates was effected by adding CuSO4, ZnSO4, or Al2(SO4)3(NH4)2SO4. Thus, a mixt of di-Et pyrocarbonate (I) 16.2 and Al(SO4)3.18H2O 0.16 part was heated at 130.degree. to give no generation of CO2. Without Al2-(SO4)3, I liberated 80 ml CO2.

IT **1609-47-8**
RL: **PROC (Process)**
(stabilization of)

RN 1609-47-8 CAPLUS

CN Dicarbonic acid, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	112.99	253.48

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-14.87	-14.87

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